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HONGKONG THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 17th, 1891.

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九月五日星期一

Price

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Premiums, &c., should be addressed to "The Manager," only, and special business matters to "The Manager."

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

ON the Best Part of DUNDELL St., a very Convenient OFFICE.

Address for Particulars to A. B. Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2153]

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Poly's The Mechanical Engineer's Reference Book for Machine and Boiler Construction.

The Kwan, translated by G. Sato.

Philomythus, an Antidote against Credulity, a discussion of Cardinal Newman's Essay on Eccllesiastic Miracles, by Dr. Abbott.

Essays, L. & Co.

Easier's The Metallurgy of Gold.

All about the Royal Navy, illustrated, 40 cents

Uqrifah's Dynano Construction.

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The Unravelled Six-inch Terrestrial Globe, £3.

Whistler's The Gentle Art of Making Enemies.

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Dempé and Hake's Indian Observatory.

Achievements in Engineering during the last half century, by L. E. Vernon Harcourt.

The Boating Man's Vade Mecum.

The Poop on Labour.

Philipps' Elements of Metallurgy.

Conrad's Practical Guide to Publications.

The Car-builder's Dictionary, an Illustrated Vocabulary of Terms which designate Rail-

road Cars, their parts and attachments.

The International Annual of Anthony's Photo-

Graphic Bulletin.

By Order of the Czar, by Joseph Hatto (Pro-

duced by the Government of the Czar from circulation in Russia).

Manual of English and Spanish Correspondence.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

120 INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHFOO, TIENTIN, NEWCHENG, HANKOW, and Ports of the YANGTZE.)

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2147]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship.

THALES.

Captain Hunter will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2141]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL THE Steamship

GLENALLIACH.

Captain McGregor will be despatched as above at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 17th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2145]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

LIGHTNING.

Captain G. B. Pallott will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1891. [2149]

FOR SHANGHAI.

NINGPO.

Captain E. Kohler will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SILMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2151]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at Colombo if sufficient indorsement offered.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

NIZAM.

Captain G. L. Langhorne, R.N., will leave for the above Places on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1891. [2150]

SHILL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

(VIA INLAND SEA).

THE Steamship

CARL WARTHENSHIRE.

Captain Clark will be despatched as above or on about THURSDAY, the 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CALLELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2152]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, LTD., TOKIO, JAPAN.

C. S. ARTHUR, MANAGER.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS FINE HOTEL is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokio Railway, and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House, and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated, and cheerful accommodation.

The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests.

The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers, and jugglers make the capital their head-quarters.

RATES \$5 to \$45 PER DAY.

O. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

## INTIMATIONS.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The above Company will be held at the Hotel Officier, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 17th SEPTEMBER, at 12 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Dividends for the year ended 30th April, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th Sept., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1891. [2063]

## INTIMATIONS.

## INTIMATIONS.

L. MARIA CRISTINA CIGAR FACTORY, MANILA.

10, PLAZA DE GOITI, SANTA CRUZ.

Patrons to the Royal Household.

The splendid Gums and Cigarettes from the above Factory were awarded Gold Medals in different Exhibitions and the highest Diploma of Honour in the Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions. To be had at their Cigar Depot.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April 1891. [2016]

## INTIMATIONS.

## INTIMATIONS.

THE NEW LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

VITAL ASSETS ON 1st JANUARY,

1891.

AMOUNT ASSURED

STANDARD

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April 1891. [2012]

## INTIMATIONS.

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CIGARETTES.

W. WINSTON.

\$5 per doz. qts.

FRONTS.

"

VANHAUS.

"

Samples sent on application.

G. GLASUL.

8 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG HANSARD.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REPORTS of the MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Session 1890-91.

Reprinted from the *Hongkong Daily News*, issued by the Ministers With Index, Price 2s. 6d. per Vol. 1890-91.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1891. [2029]

## INTIMATIONS.

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DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA LIMITED.

QUEMIS & S. & LONDON, HONGKONG, AMOY.

DAKIN'S PURE CARBOLIO ACID SOAP.

DISINFECTING, MEDICINAL, SANITARY.

Contains 20% Absolute Phenol, 10% Carbolic Acid.

This Soap is composed of the purest materials, and is guaranteed to contain as much Carbolic Acid as can be combined in the form of Soap.

The effect on the Skin is detergent, disinfectant, and depurative, and the Carbolic Acid is a highly durable and effective antiseptic.

It gives a healthy surface, and prevents contagion of all kinds, such as Eczema, Greenish, Ulcers, &c.

In killing the Skin Irritation, and excitement produced by heat and profuse perspiration, and in preventing prickly heat, and the bites of mosquitoes and other insects.

Each Tablet in Tin Box, 60 cents.

DAKIN'S CARBOLIO TOILET SOAP.

This Soap contains 20% Carbolic Acid.

A milky form of Carbolic Soap, containing the Medicinal, irritant, and adapted for the toilet.

It gives a healthy surface, and prevents contagion, and is most agreeable, cooling, and refreshing in any climate, or at any time.





## TO LET

## TO LET.

No. 4, WEST TERRACE.

Immediate entry.

Apply to G. O. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1891. [1883]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TO LET.

## KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, containing 5 Rooms each and Bath Rooms, Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1875]

## TO BE LET.

THE Large and commodious HOUSE, No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET.

Apply to CHOY TENG,  
at Messrs Brando & Co.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1891. [1802]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

WESTBOURNE VILLA, NORTH, LOW RENT, Newly painted and repaired.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891. [1864]

## TO LET.

FIVE ROOMS on the Upper Floor of the ICE COMPANIES OFFICE in ICE-HOUSE Lane, and 3 LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor.

Apply to the Manager at the Depot, or to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [1064]

## TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 10 and 18, WYNDHAM Street.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1891. [1898]

## TO LET.

SHOP in PEDDER'S STREET presently occupied by Mr. Hahn.

FOUR ROOMS on FIRST FLOOR suitable for Office.

Apply to CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1891. [1862]

## TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWN and YARD of the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY situated from the Praya, admirably adapted for Storage of Dry Cargo and for Cleaning.

Apply to A. O'D. GOURLIN,  
Manager, Hongkong Steam Laundry Co. (Limited).  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1891. [2143]

## IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES at GRAINGER LACHIE, BONHAMS ROAD, STOWFOLD, BONHAM ROAD.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [1532]

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE, No. 12, ABERTHORN ROAD, known as the French Consulate.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1891. [1856]

## TO LET.

LAND for COAL STORAGE at West Point, deep water frontage, and at KOWLOON.

GODDOWNS, WEST, BOSE VILLAS, WEST, BONHAM and BONHAMS Roads, furnished or unfurnished, with Tennis Lawns.

Apply to SHARP &amp; CO., Telegraph House, Hongkong, 17th August, 1891. [146]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, CASTLE ROAD.—One Desirable Residence with 2 Rooms, KIMBERLIE VILLA, Kowloon.—Two Handsomely situated Houses.

WEST END TERRACE.—Two Commodious 4-Roomed Houses. Rent moderate.

Apply to SPANISH PROCURATION, Hongkong, 7th July, 1891. [1848]

## TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR, DUNHILL STREET, No. 3, Five rooms, Bathrooms and Pantry.

Apply to EDWARD SCHLIESSLER &amp; CO., Hongkong, 7th July, 1891. [1835]

## TO LET.

WITH POSSESSION FROM PROXIMO.

THE TOP FLOOR of GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.'s Hongkong, consisting of Five Specious Rooms and Three Bath Rooms, suitable either as Offices or Dwelling Apartments.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Hongkong, 15th July, 1891. [1896]

## TO LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICE on FIRST or SECOND FLOOR, and GODDOWNS, No. 13, PRATA CENTRAL.

Apply to MRS. FALCONER, has vacancies for Gentlemen Resident Boarders at Victoria View, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1891. [181]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Mr. STAINFIELD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1891. [1820]

## BOARD AND LODGING.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,

2, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 18th July, 1891. [1716]

## FORTLAND CLEMENT.

J. B. WHITE &amp; BROS., Sole Agents for CHINA, HOLLAND, WISE &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1891. [2145]

## PRIVATE BOARD &amp; RESIDENCE.

MRS. FALCONER, has vacancies for Gentlemen Resident Boarders at Victoria View, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1891. [181]

## TO LET.

DESIRED OFFICE on FIRST or SECOND FLOOR, and GODDOWNS, No. 13, PRATA CENTRAL.

Apply to STOLTERFOFT &amp; HIRST, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1891. [1726]

## PRIVATE BOARD &amp; RESIDENCE.

MR. S. FALCONER, has vacancies for Gentlemen Resident Boarders at Victoria View, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1891. [181]

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## PRIVATE BOARD &amp; RESIDENCE.

MRS. FALCONER



# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1891.

## THE ICHANG RIOT.

In another column will be found, reproduced from the Shanghai papers, a full account of the riot at Ichang and of the opened troubles at other places. Hankow and Nanking are evidently waging with anti-foreign sentiment, and throughout the Yangtze Valley there is widespread disaffection with the Government. It is alleged that the next demonstration is to be made at Chingshing, and it is the present of the steamer *Padua* seems to have alone saved the foreigners at Ichang from massacre. There is good ground for uneasiness as to the safety of the foreigners in Sz-chuen. It is now abundantly clear, from the published narratives eye-witnesses of the riot at Ichang, that although the insidious attack broke out unexpectedly it had been carefully designed and thought out. There was absolutely no pretext for the outbreak, and the one contrived was so transparent that it would hardly have imposed on the most ignorant and prejudiced even of Chinese mob. A boy was set one day to the Roman Catholic Convent, and then a little later was demanded back by his friend as stolen. He was afterwards dismissed, his low rank not rendering him in the opinion of the high Authorities a convenient scapegoat; while the man who ruthlessly turned the ladies and children from his door and abandoned them to the fury of the mob, the other official who refused to send men to quell the disturbance, and the Custom-officer who declined to assist in having the bodies of the murdered Europeans brought to the landing place, are, so far as is known, still retained at their posts. These men may be taken as typical of the Chinese mandarins, who with rare exceptions cordially sympathise with the anti-foreign movement and, as long as they could do without compromising their official responsibility, would rather foment a riot than hold it in check. It is only fair to the consequences to themselves that induces the mandarins to afford any measure of protection—which seems to have been of little value—to the Franciscan sisters, who were shamefully treated, and who on arrival at the river bank were actually hurled down by the soldiers they imagined were protecting them.

The most significant and at the same time most sinister feature of the proceedings at the Ichang riot undoubtedly is the open participation of the soldiers in them. Mr. COCKBURN, who was well known to and popular with the natives on going to see if he could save some of his property, pushed his way through the crowd to get at his house, but was told by the soldiers that they could not help him; "soldiers will not strike soldiers," and "those soldiers who are destroying the foreign houses." Indeed, it is evident that the active spirits at Ichang were soldiers without their coats, and as they are Human men it is highly probable that they were obeying orders from some person of authority who keeps in the background. The Central of Ichang is a Human man, and though he was palpably anxious to save life he knew better than to attempt to interfere with the rioters. If he did not sympathise with their acts he at least refrained from opposition. The other officials were either helpless or indifferent, probably the latter, especially the Hien, who was one of the most ardent opponents of the opening of the Upper Yangtze to steamer navigation. Whether these Ichang officials were guilty of actual connivance with the rioters, as is broadly stated by the correspondent of one of our Shanghai contemporaries, might be difficult of proof, but there can be no question as to the inability of the Chinese Government to furnish protection to foreigners residing peacefully at the Treaty ports. They have just strongly asserted their ability to maintain order and afford efficient protection for the lives and persons of foreigners, yet here is a direct answer in the negative of the most pronounced kind. At a small town like Ichang, with a population of little over 30,000, they are unable, after repeated warnings, and although they must have known there was danger, to avert an outbreak, which, but for the timely presence in port of a small foreign steamer, would beyond doubt have ended in a savage massacre.

Nor is it likely that the Ichang riot will prove the last of these outrages. It is openly declared among the natives that the intention of the Kolo Hui is to drive foreigners from every town and place in the Yangtze Valley, and unless the Foreign Powers take matters in their own hands there is every reason to believe the society will succeed in this object. They are a force in every province in Central China, and few of the officials dare openly oppose them. Indeed, it is more than probable that all the Human officials are pledged to assist them wherever possible without openly taking part in the disturbances. The Central Government are obviously afraid or unwilling to punish the real leaders of the riots or to degrade officials responsible for not suppressing them. Meantime so far as the anti-foreign party are having the best of it. At Kiukiang and Hankow the foreigners are practically in a state of siege; at Nanking all the foreigners are leaving and missionaries at the way ports and other stations are being compelled to leave and seek some safe asylum, while the residents at Ichang have left almost in a body. It is quite impossible that matters can go on in this way long. Yet what is to be done? The Chinese offer indemnities for losses suffered and promises of safety in the future. But the indemnities do not really recoup foreigners for their losses, and foreign residents can give no credit to the pledges of protection offered; they must live—if they elect to continue residence in China—in a constant state of uneasy insecurity. Such a position of things—entailing too the senseless watchfulness of the foreign naval authorities—must soon become intolerable; in fact, it is intolerable now. If the Treaty Powers cannot all unite in one common policy, then let England, France, and Russia, whose territories are all contentious on one side or another with the Chinese frontier, take concerted action and either cause the Peking Government to agree to their terms

or proceed to divide the Empire and administer it as Egypt and Annam are being now administered. Human must be subjected—either by the Chinese Government or by the Western States so as heartily end troubles at other places. Hankow and Nanking are evidently waging with anti-foreign sentiment, and throughout the Yangtze Valley there is widespread disaffection with the Government. We do not want to have to use force, but if they are bent on the struggle it is probable that it will have to come. In any case Foreign Powers cannot sit with folded hands while their subjects are being murdered and plundered in the river ports of China.

## THE BLUEBOOK ON THE YAN-TSZE RIOTS.

Consul GARDNER's despatches in the blue book on the Yangtze riots bring into prominence the execrable conduct of the Chinese officials in connection with the Wusuh affair, in which Messrs. ARGENT and GREAVES were murdered. One of the four mentioned by Mr. GARDNER, after stupidly neglecting the opportunity of nipping the riot in the bud, behaved well in its subsequent stages. This man was afterwards dismissed, his low rank not rendering him in the opinion of the high Authorities a convenient scapegoat; while the man who ruthlessly turned the ladies and children from his door and abandoned them to the fury of the mob, the other official who refused to send men to quell the disturbance, and the Custom-officer who declined to assist in having the bodies of the murdered Europeans brought to the landing place, are, so far as is known, still retained at their posts. These men may be taken as typical of the Chinese mandarins, who with rare exceptions cordially sympathise with the anti-foreign movement and, as long as they could do without compromising their official responsibility, would rather foment a riot than hold it in check. It is only fair to the consequences to themselves that induces the mandarins to afford any measure of protection—which seems to have been of little value—to the Franciscan sisters, who were shamefully treated, and who on arrival at the river bank were actually hurled down by the soldiers they imagined were protecting them.

The Chinese Minister in London appears to have exerted all his wiles to induce a compliant attitude on the part of the Marquis of SALISBURY. The Yamen, he said, told that there had been no laxity or evasion in the measures taken, and they apprehended that further executions would tend to incite rather than allay popular excitement. The Marquis of SALISBURY seemed inclined at first to take the bait, and in his telegram to Sir JOHN WALSHAM of the 17th July said:—"They (the Yamen) are now, apparently, fully alive to the gravity of the occurrences that have taken place, and I am inclined to accept their assurance in this respect as sufficient if you are satisfied that the Chinese Government are in earnest." Sir JOHN WALSHAM does not appear to have been satisfied, the Yamen complaining through the Minister in London that "Her Majesty's Minister had been more urgent with me than his representative than any other foreign representative, excepting that the French Minister, whom nationals were the principal sufferers." This of Sir JOHN WALSHAM is as gratifying as it is surprising, and to induce him to take up such a strong position he must have been very deeply impressed with the urgency of the crisis. To say that the riots "have been instigated by a party intent to destroy the foreign houses" is indeed a direct answer in the negative of the most pronounced kind. At a small town like Ichang, with a population of little over 30,000, they are unable, after repeated warnings, and although they must have known there was danger, to avert an outbreak, which, but for the timely presence in port of a small foreign steamer, would beyond doubt have ended in a savage massacre.

It is evident that the Ichang riot will prove the last of these outrages. It is openly declared among the natives that the intention of the Kolo Hui is to drive foreigners from every town and place in the Yangtze Valley, and unless the Foreign Powers take matters in their own hands there is every reason to believe the society will succeed in this object. They are a force in every province in Central China, and few of the officials dare openly oppose them. Indeed, it is more than probable that all the Human officials are pledged to assist them wherever possible without openly taking part in the disturbances. The Central Government are obviously afraid or unwilling to punish the real leaders of the riots or to degrade officials responsible for not suppressing them. Meantime so far as the anti-foreign party are having the best of it. At Kiukiang and Hankow the foreigners are practically in a state of siege; at Nanking all the foreigners are leaving and missionaries at the way ports and other stations are being compelled to leave and seek some safe asylum, while the residents at Ichang have left almost in a body. It is quite impossible that matters can go on in this way long. Yet what is to be done?

The Chinese offer indemnities for losses suffered and promises of safety in the future. But the indemnities do not really recoup foreigners for their losses, and foreign residents can give no credit to the pledges of protection offered; they must live—if they elect to continue residence in China—in a constant state of uneasy insecurity. Such a position of things—entailing too the senseless watchfulness of the foreign naval authorities—must soon become intolerable; in fact, it is intolerable now. If the Treaty Powers cannot all unite in one common policy, then let England, France, and Russia, whose territories are all contentious on one side or another with the Chinese frontier, take concerted action and either cause the Peking Government to agree to their terms

or proceed to divide the Empire and administer it as Egypt and Annam are being now administered. Human must be subjected—either by the Chinese Government or by the Western States so as heartily end troubles at other places. Hankow and Nanking are evidently waging with anti-foreign sentiment, and throughout the Yangtze Valley there is widespread disaffection with the Government. We do not want to have to use force, but if they are bent on the struggle it is probable that it will have to come. In any case Foreign Powers cannot sit with folded hands while their subjects are being murdered and plundered in the river ports of China.

## THE PROPOSED JIVRICKSHA FARM.

The establishment of a jivricksha farm is a stop in the right direction. By the rules made by the Governor in Council under Section 4 of Ordinance 5 of 1883 it is proposed that not more than 600 licences for jivrickshas shall be current at any one time and that the licence fee shall be \$8 per half year. As the earnings of a jivricksha are very considerable and the number of licences issued is limited it follows that a licensee has a monopoly of the route and is able to charge a high price for his services.

## THE PUNISHMENT OF PETTY CRIME AND FIRST OFFENCES.

At the meeting of the Curzon Legislative Council on the 26th ultimo, the Governor in his opening speech of the session made certain references to matters connected with crime which may furnish useful suggestions for legislation in this Colony. Sir ARTHUR HAVENLOCK has apparently no sentiment objection to flogging as a punishment for petty crime. He has, however, been strongly impressed with the necessity of empowering Police Magistrates to inflict whipping for theft of pastoral products. This form of punishment is indeed prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code. A Magistrate cannot inflict lashes except on offenders under sixteen years of age. Sir ARTHUR HAVENLOCK has therefore caused a Bill to be drafted on the lines of the special legislation adopted in 1857 for putting down cattle stealing in the North-Western Provinces. The quickly-extending cultivation of cacao and other products and the daily increasing prevalence of the offences which it is sought to provide against render it necessary, he says, that more adequate protection should be afforded to planters, both native and European, than the law now gives them. He does not state whether he has secured the assent of the Secretary of State to the introduction of such a Bill, but it is unlikely that he would venture on an innovation of this kind without being sure of his ground. And while the subject of the jivrickshas is under consideration it is to be hoped some measures will be taken for the better regulation of the trade.

Sir ARTHUR HAVENLOCK's Report is, as every one knows, much too narrow for the traffic it has to accommodate, and yet nearly a third of this country is too large for the jivrickshas to be appropriated by licensed jivrickshas, who have a serious obstruction to also annoy foot passengers by their posterity for hire. In another city in the world it probably would enough a state of affairs be allowed. Only authorised stations are to be provided, and offering male an offence.

With a little attention on the part of the Authorities the small accommodation afforded by Queen's Road might be made much more serviceable than it is at present with the serious and frequent obstructions that are allowed.

## A SQUEEZING CHINESE OFFICIAL.

The *Peking Gazette* occasionally affords a little insight into the squeezing of profligates of Chinese officials. In the issue of the 14th August appears a memorial from the Viceroy CHANG CHIN-TUO in which the peculation of a certain Brigadier CHI KAO-HU is reported upon. It appears that the three battalions of horse and foot soldiers constituting the brigades had been kept up to the strength of 620 men until CHI KAO-HU took command. This officer, however, at once dismissed 300 men and forty men and sold forty-two horses, while insisting that the officers concerned should draw pay and allowances for them before hand and the money over to himself. In this way the course of three months we have more confidence in the efficient policing of the city as a means of suppression than in the deterrent nature of the punishment, whether imprisonment or flogging, inflicted on the small proportion of thieves who are maladroit enough to let themselves be caught.

The second reference to crime in Sir ARTHUR HAVENLOCK's speech is of a different character, and shows that if he appreciates the value of the lash he is at the same time less insensible to the advantages of mild treatment as applied to first offenders. His attention, he says, having been drawn to the evil consequences which arise from the indiscriminate commitment of first offenders to prison for comparatively trivial offences, and of the absence of any provision in the laws enabling a Judge or Magistrate to remit a fine in lieu of imprisonment, he is led to imagine that the same principle may be applied to the punishment of first offenders.

He is led to imagine that the case he reports upon is an exceptional one. It is well understood that the salary is the same item in the emoluments of a Chinese official and that the bulk of his income is to be derived from irregular sources. So general is the recognition of this principle that population is not looked upon as an asset or a burden in itself, and it is equally clear that the contamination which must necessarily arise from association with bad officials, he has caused to be prepared a Bill on the lines of the Protection of First Offenders Act, 1887. The object of the ordinance is to provide for cases where the reformation of persons convicted of first offences may, by reason of the trivial nature of the offence of the offender's youth, be brought about without the degradation of imprisonment. It provides that in any case in which a person is convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the Court that regard being had to the worth, or to the character and antecedents of the offender, or to the trifling nature of his offence, some leniency must be taken of him, and the court may, instead of sentencing him to prison, order his confinement to a cell or to a house of correction for a certain period, and thus to avoid the stigma of a criminal record and the contamination which must necessarily arise from association with bad officials.

About the picking of the bones that complaint is made. In the case of the Brigadier CHI KAO-HU it is evidently admitted that it was the dismissal of officers from their posts and, as far as is known, his peculation which caused the trouble. He is reported to have wilfully and intentionally neglected to keep such books with the object of concealing the true state of his affairs. For a man who comes to grief simply through rash and hazardous speculation it may be possible to feel some degree of pity, but when a man deliberately neglects to keep his books with the object of rendering his transactions with the Magistrate a total impossibility the element of intentional fraud is introduced.

In the new Bankruptcy Bill, which has been under the consideration of the Law Committee of the Legislative Council since December last, sundry acts on the part of a bankrupt are constituted misdemeanours, punishable as to certain of them by imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding two years and as to the remainder by imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one year. Under the present Ordinance the maximum punishment is one year's imprisonment without hard labour, and Mr. RUSTONIE probably has reason to congratulate himself that his case was disposed of under the old instead of the new law. Amongst the misdemeanours created by the new Bill is the making of any false entry in any book or document relating to the bankrupt's affairs, and when the jury is satisfied that he had no intent to commit an offence, he might fairly be found to have wilfully and intentionally neglected to keep such books with the object of concealing the true state of his affairs, without however being guilty of any offence.

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In this case the bankrupt came up for judgment on his application for discharge which was heard last week.

Mr. REEES represented the debtor, and Mr. MASTERS, Justice of the Peace and Master of Appeals, for the half of Mr. G. Gandy and Mr. T. Peacock, his creditors.

His Lordship asked if there was anything further to be said to this case.

Mr. REEES—My lord, I appear for the bankrupt, and I am instructed by the bankrupt to offer some further explanation why respect to the sum of \$40,000. It is rather difficult to explain this point.

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Rustonie's case, however, is that the bankrupt shall be held guilty of a misdemeanour if the assets do not amount to 60 per cent on his unsecured debts, unless the jury is satisfied that the insolvent arose from misfortune unconnected with dishonesty or recklessness or extravagance on his part. No jury could have found that Rustonie's bankruptcy was unaccompanied by reckless speculation, if indeed they could have acquired him of dishonesty, taking into consideration his failure to keep proper books of account and his inability or refusal to give any explanation as to some \$40,000 drawn from the bank by cheques in his own favour. Rustonie, as already mentioned, was a bankrupt in 1876; he leaves the Colony apparently penniless, returns in a few years, maintains an expensive domestic establishment, and enters on share speculations to the extent of millions of dollars, thereby, in the words of the Official Assignee's report, contracting debts and obligations which, except in the event of the market price always ruling in his favour, he had no reasonable or probable cause to believe he could meet. He had not attempted to give any account of his expenses, but why should he when he had put into my hands. The explanation amounts to \$33,000 out of the \$40,000, and I have the vouchers here.

His Lordship—The bankrupt admitted that he had no explanation off-hand for his unaccounted-for. That was his sworn statement.

You are entitled to bring this forward, but it would have been much more satisfactory if it had been put into your hands some days ago. It has

been put into my hands. The explanation amounts to \$33,000 out of the \$40,000, and I have the vouchers here.

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rendered any account. At one time his expenses are about \$200 a month. Then a statement which he approved puts them down about \$900, and then \$500. In this colony debtors may be imprisoned for non-payment of debt, and having regard to local circumstances the law is a necessary one; but if they can shew that they have no property, or have not made away with any, then, unless the execution creditor can shew that the debtor's inability to satisfy the decree is due to unjustifiable extravagance in living or that he has wilfully concealed property or his rights to or interest therein, or has removed property or committed some act of bad faith, the debtor will be released, but his property will continue to be liable to a attachment. But many debtors are not satisfied with that. On the threat of an action, they either make a deed of arrangement, often mere bogus ones, or petition to be made bankrupt or get some friendly creditor to put them into the Court. Then by prolonging proceedings and getting protection, they tire out creditors, and the final hope is a free discharge, which gives them a clean sheet. Few indeed ever think of repaying the creditors whom they have deprived of their money, even if better times come. It has been held in Bankruptcy Courts that to seek adjudication without assets is a fraud on the bankruptcy laws and petitions have been refused on that score. Of course there are cases where it might be very hard to refuse to adjudicate; but as I have more than once said it is easy to get made a bankrupt. It is another thing to come out scot-free from the inquisitorial examination that must necessarily take place; and when it appears that the object of a debtor is not to distribute his assets equally, which is one of the aims of bankruptcy law, but simply to get rid of personal trouble and risk of being arrested and imprisoned under a writ of execution, the examination of his dealings is generally more searching. In the present case, had the bankrupt not had the Bankruptcy Court to fall back on, he would certainly have had writs of execution against him, and he would have been lodged in gaol under them. Had he applied for a discharge, execution creditors would have had little difficulty in shewing that he had been guilty of unjustifiable extravagance, and some other things which would have prevented the Court ordering his discharge, and I think the thousands of dollars lost at poker would probably be considered an extravagance in living utterly unjustifiable in a man who admittedly was over head and ears in debt in his share speculations. Mr. Gibbey, one of the opposing creditors, stated that he had won \$3,000 in poker in games with the bankrupt and others, and although the bankrupt instructed his solicitor to say that Mr. Torg had played or was a partner in the game where so much money was lost, I think it right to say that the bankrupt declared on a previous day that "Mr. Torg did not play. I have come to the conclusion that, having regard to previous cases in this Court, it is my clear duty to sentence the prisoner to six months' imprisonment for such a hazard as speculation, and for contracting debts when he could not reasonably expect to pay them, as this is even a worse case than any of those referred to at last sitting. He will have his discharge, but must go to prison for six months from date."

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## REMARKABLE CHARGE OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

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### A SINGULAR STORY OF A VOYAGE.

A case of a somewhat extraordinary character was commenced on the 9th instant before Mr. A. G. Wise in the Police Court. Edward E. Manning, 28, master of the Nova Scotian barque *Zebina Gondry*, Lloyd W. Vance, 26, first mate, and Julius Gorbert, 37, second mate, were charged by William Brown, a seaman on board the above named vessel, with causing the death of one William Fell, also a seaman, on July 2d upon the high seas.

Mr. Wotton represented the defendants.

William Brown, the prosecutor, said that the *Zebina Gondry* left New York for Java on the 14th of April. The deceased shipped as a seaman, though his trade was that of a blacksmith. From the first day of the voyage almost he was ill-treated by the captain. Witness frequently saw this. On one occasion the captain jumped on his back several times. On the 29th of July, the day on which the deceased jumped overboard, at half-past 12 o'clock the first mate sent Fell aloft. He did not comprehend the order and Vance then took him by the neck and thrashed him with the rope's end. Then the deceased told the port watch that he intended to jump overboard. He gave away his clothes and passed along the main deck as far as the mizzenmast. Witness immediately heard a cry and going aft could see nothing of the deceased. The first mate called the captain, who came on deck, and asked why they had not told him that the Swede was contemplating suicide.

His Worship—How long was this after the mate had ropes-ended him?—A few minutes.

You never saw him again?—No.

You did not see him go overboard?—No.

Did you ever see the second mate do anything to the deceased?—Yes, he has hit him on several occasions.

Was he a good sailor?—No, he was not.

Was this his first voyage?—Yes.

By Mr. Wotton—Did you know that it was not safe for him to go aloft?—No.

You know that he didn't go aloft if the wind was high?—Yes he did, to reef the topsail.

But he was not a very good hand?—He was as good as some of the rest of them.

And that, I suppose, was as bad as a first hand usually is?—Yes.

Did you ever hear this man Fell tell stories about why he was sent to sea?—Yes.

Did you hear him say that it was because he drank so hard on shore?—Yes.

Did he often say that he wished he could get liquor on board?—No.

I suppose he knew there was no chance to get any?—I don't know.

But you signed as a total ship?—Yes.

Was Fell very often low spirited?—Yes.

He was seldom a high spirited fellow?—He was the same as all of us. None of us were very high spirited on board.

Cross-examination continued.—Witness admitted that he had had a fight with Fell about some bread which he accused the deceased of stealing. He gave him a black eye on that occasion. He could not remember the date, but he believed it was about the beginning of July. After that, however, they shook hands and were good friends. At another time, he was going to strike the deceased, but the carpenter interfered and prevented him. Witness had not asked when he signed articles to see what he had signed for. White bread was not one of the items down, but they had had white bread. There were other things also which they had, though not in the articles. When the deceased said that he intended to jump overboard, he did not believe him, because he had frequently so threatened before. Deceased told him that he was married and that his sister had run away from Stockholm to get him away from the "Stocks". He was not very quick at anything and was not a good seaman. He was not a reserved man and had not been in the habit of sitting in the forecastle without speaking for a long time.

Mr. Wotton—You really did not believe the deceased's threat to jump overboard, or didn't you believe he had any cause to do so?—I did not believe him, but I know that he had plenty of cause.

Had you plenty of cause?—No.

Part of the cause was the black eye you gave him?—No, it was not.

You don't reckon that?—No.

But everybody else's blows you reckon?—He said that he was going to jump overboard because the captain and the steersman ill-treated him.

Witness under continued cross-examination admitted that he had been convicted of theft in Monmouthshire and had been sentenced to two years in a reformatory.

Ernest Grove, a German, whose evidence was interpreted, was next called. He said he was an A.B. on the *Zebina Gondry* and he had often seen the deceased severely beaten by the captain and first officer but not by the second mate.

His Worship—What have you seen the captain do?—On one occasion the captain told him to mend a sail or something of that kind, and he did not understand the order given as he

Any other time?—Yes, constantly he was knocked about by the first officer. I remember once he was struck by the rope-end across the fingers and the nail became detached in consequence. It was a daily occurrence this beating.

Do you know anything about the day he went overboard?—Yes, on the previous night he had made an attempt to strangle himself and I had to take the rope from him.

Where was that?—In the forecastle.

Did you see him go overboard?—No, I reported to the second officer about him attempting to strangle himself.

Was he worse treated than the rest of them?—Yes, he was.

Why?—In the first place he could not understand English and therefore could not understand orders, and in the second place he was not a sailor by profession and did not know his work. We often aboard him say he would do away with himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wolton.—Witness did not remember the occasion on which Brown knocked the deceased down, but he saw Fell with a black eye and he heard of the accusation of the theft of bread.

Did not the deceased say himself that he was always having his bread stolen?—No, he ate it as soon as he got it. At times he would come and sit on his bunk by me and cry and say how badly he was treated and that he was going to do away with himself.

He was kind of low spirited?—Yes, very low spirited.

He was always the same from the time he came on board?—No, not from the first.

It began shortly after he got to sea?—Yes, he became seasick and did not like seafaring life.

At this point the case was adjourned, bail being allowed in \$100 for the captain and \$50 each for the other defendants.

10th September.

Charles Brown, recalled and cross-examined.—I was never charged before a Magistrate with taking money. I never ran away from the reformatory with £30 belonging to it. I never told my shipmate so. I have never had any criminal charge against me. I have never been known as a "corner man." I do not know what a "corner man" is. I know Richard Graydon. He is not a friend of mine. I know the three card trick. I have heard about it on board ship. I have come here with reference to this case, not with anything to do with my private life. I have never associated with corner men. I knew nothing about corner men. I will refuse to say anything about my private life. I never told Richard Graydon that I had watched people with a view to robbing them. I never told him how the three card trick was played in Newport. I never told him that I was sent to a reformatory for thieving and that my father disowned me in consequence. I heard of the "Frenchman" losing \$3. I was not accused of stealing it. I only struck Fell on one occasion. I will swear that I never struck him in the chest, and the carpenter pulled me off him while I was punching his ribs. I never made his nose bleed on any occasion. I was in a reformatory once. It is my business what work I did. I used to work in the fields there, growing vegetables. The vegetables were sold in the town. I was never charged with taking the produce. I was accused by the "Frenchman" of taking his money. I denied it and I still deny it. I never heard that things were lost out of the forecastle. I was never told by the men on board that I was a big-mouthed bully. It is not a fact that I ran needles into a man's nose while he was asleep. I have not put gunpowder into a man's pipe and then covered it up with tobacco. I was sent to a reformatory for stealing apples. I was sent straight here without any reference to my father. I was not sent to a reformatory because I was an associate of thieves and bad characters. Fell did not jump overboard because I made his life unbearable in the forecastle. His life was made unbearable on deck.

Theodore Wieler, steward on the *Zebina Vondry*, said—I remember a man named Fell shipping with us in New York. He was a Swede. He shipped as able seaman. He disappeared on the 29th July. He was not able to do his duty. All the ill-treatment I ever saw him get was a rope-end now and again. He could be told to do something and not knowing how to do it he got a rope-end. The rest of the crew were treated worse than he was. I never saw the captain or first mate do more than rope-end him. I never saw the second mate strike him. I do not think that the treatment he received was sufficient to induce him to jump overboard. I never heard him threaten to take his life. I have heard him speak of the first mate hitting him with the rope-end. I am on the vessel now. Deceased always appeared to me as though something was weighing on his mind. I never saw him worse treated than anyone else. He would have been worse treated on many other ships. I am on board the vessel now. I have seen the first mate rope-end the deceased. I have never seen the second mate do so. Deceased was not on his watch. I did not see him struck the day he jumped overboard. I never heard him threaten to jump overboard in consequence of ill-treatment.

Cross-examined.—Deceased had always a curious way with him. He seemed to have something on his mind. He was no good as a seaman. The other men had to do his work. Brown used to grumble about this. I remember seeing Brown, when hauling the braces, let his elbows go into Fell's chest and knock the wind out of him. I don't think it was an accident. I remember Brown striking Fell several times. He gave him a good thrashing. Brown considered himself the bally of the forecastle. He tried to muster over the others. I heard of Brown putting powder in Fell's pipe. I remember the Frenchman losing \$3. He told me he suspected Brown of taking it. I do not think that any of the crew were so ill-treated as to make them jump overboard.

D. Obbens, A.B. on board the vessel, said—I have seen the captain when we have been hauling in the braces, let his elbows go into the deceased's body and face. I have never seen the chief mate and second mate strike the deceased on the body and face. I have never seen the second mate threaten to commit suicide. He was not treated any worse than I was. I was beaten as badly as he was. I did think myself of jumping overboard, but I was advised by an American on board not to do so. I don't know his name. We called him "the hoodlum."

Cross-examined.—I went to sea first at twenty-five years of age. I was previously a carpenter. I left Germany because I had trouble with the parents of my intended, and the match was broken off. I then went to America, where I went on board ship. I went to Chicago. I was made drunk in New York and was put on board the ship. The captain did not jump on good sailors' backs, only on the bad seamen. The captain was sometimes very good. He lost his

for him but could not find him. Three weeks before I saw the deceased with his nose bleeding. He said to me, "the captain and mates beat me too much." His body was all blue and green.

"His Worship—Do you think the Swede was knocked about more than you?"—Oh yes, sir, every day he was beaten.

"By Mr. Wotton—I have punished the deceased on one or two occasions. I never heard of him picking the Swede's nose or of putting gun powder in his pipe. I have been at sea five years. All sailing vessels are bad but this was the worst. I was not in the same watch as Fell but I know he was not a sailor and that the other men had to do his work.

William Schairer, the next witness, gave corroborative evidence. Questioned by the Magistrate upon the circumstances actually surrounding the disappearance of the deceased witness said—The deceased had been aloft and did not do his work properly, so was called down, and got rope-ended. Later on I saw him on the main deck crying and he spoke about being beaten by the first mate. He said that he was going to jump over. I advised him not to do so. He left me and about a quarter of an hour afterwards I heard him sing out. I ran to the port side and saw him hanging on to the main sheet with one hand. I called out, "The Swede is hanging here!" The second mate said, "Oh that fellow is crazy." I saw the deceased let go and disappear. It was about ten minutes past midnight when I went onto the forecastle. The deceased had let go before the second mate came up. We could have lowered a boat. The stars could be seen. No boat was lowered, though it was not too rough. All sails were set except the royals.

At this point the case was again adjourned.

11th September.

William Schairer recalled said—I saw the deceased drop into the sea on the night of July 29th. I told the second mate that he was hanging on to the sheet and then I went into the forecastle. When I addressed the second officer he said, "Oh that fellow is crazy." I waited until he had disappeared before telling the second officer. When I told him that the Swede had let go he said nothing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wotton—When I shouted "the Swede is hanging here" the second officer said he was crazy. I was not brought up a sailor. I do not understand how to steer or box the compass or take the log. My name is William Schairer and that is the name I have always been called. I had a quarrel with a policeman and was fined thirty marks for it. I did not suffer a long term of imprisonment for it. I did not tell my shipmates that I had had to leave Germany because I had killed a policeman. I was ashamed of the occurrence and I went straight to sea. It is two years nearly since I left Germany. At the time the deceased fell overboard all the sails were set except the royals; the main sail was also stowed. The wind was not very high but it was raining a little. There were three boats on board, all made fast. I could not have released one as I knew nothing about the boats. I remember going into the captain's cabin the day after Fell went overboard. I signed the log book but I did not know what to do as I do not understand English. I was not there alone, all the rest of the crew were there.

William Brown recalled said—I signed the log (produced) and this is my signature. The log was read over and each man signed it. One made a disturbance and the captain asked him what he knew about it. That man was Grunel. There was no boat on the port bow on July 29th; the one on the starboard bow would have taken a quarter of an hour to lower. I do not think it would have been safe, the sea was so high.

Gilbert Master recalled said—I remember the night this man fell overboard. The sea was very heavy and the night was dark. The wind was on the beam and we were running on the starboard tack. We were going about nine knots. We could not have lowered a boat.

Cross-examined—If when the man fell overboard, we had shortened sail and brought her about I think we should have run about two miles. If there had been no sea we could have lowered a boat in about half an hour. It would not have been safe to lower the boat with less than six men. I do not think they would have made any headway even if the boat lived at all. It would not have been possible to lower a boat without smashing her in. It would have been endangering the lives of those who went in it to put off in such a night. We all believed at the time we signed the log that the deceased fell over accidentally.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Wotton opened the defence. He said that he had no desire in this case to avoid the most searching enquiry. But the evidence which they had just heard was a contradiction in the most material points of the evidence of the previous days. The allegations made against the defendants had been of the most general kind and probably that was because the fabricator of the falsehoods—for falsehoods they were—knew perfectly well that if he fixed any exact dates upon which these alleged assaults occurred he would be met by evidence as good as his own. Here they had a number of men who had left the ship making grave accusations against those who remained. They had said nothing about this matter when they went before the Harbour Master, but waited until some days after that before they felt in a position to bring the charge. If there had been the brutality which called for such a strong remonstrance from William Brown, who appeared to have been the leader, would they not as reasonable men have lodged their complaint at the earliest moment? It was extremely probable—and it would be very improbable if it was not so—that during this three months voyage one or two of these men were struck. Let them look at the aggravating position of things. Half the crew who had shipped as able-bodied seamen when they got to sea were found to know nothing whatever of the work. It would have been remarkable had the captain entirely kept his fingers off some of them when out of a crew of thirteen he had to carry five or six who were absolutely no use. He (Mr. Wotton) submitted that really there was only the testimony of William Brown that was anything like intelligent and upon which he could stand that the master and his mates had done anything at all. He used the word intelligent, but he did not infer honest. He should show what the word of that boy was worth by adducing evidence of his early education and habits. Much less could his evidence be relied upon when he had proved—as he intended to do—that he actually was the lad who bullied the poor Swede and made his life in the forecastle miserable. It was not the worry of the officers which the man had complained of, it was the perpetual ill-treatment of this fellow Brown. When the links of this singular story were brought together by the witnesses he should produce his Worship would see that Brown, the prosecutor, was actually the person to blame. Apart from this point, however, he submitted first that what really was the matter with the Swede was that he was a sufferer, as many men who have drunk hard at any time often are, from melancholy and depression of spirits, and that it was to rid himself of his worries that he jumped overboard, and he much questioned whether he was sane at the time. But there was a second and more plausible explanation of the occurrence. After his watch was it not quite possible that he might accidentally have fallen over? The night was dark and the sea rough. Another strong reason for accepting this view was that the deceased had cried out twice. As a general rule a suicide deliberately and quietly committed the act, and it seemed as though on this occasion the poor fellow tried to save himself and bring help. With regard next to the evidence of that man who swore that he saw the deceased hanging by the mainsheet, was it possible to believe that statement having in mind the circumstances of the night? Was it not very probable that the man in the darkness had mistaken a fluttering sail or something of that kind for the Swede? Probably he did not see the man at all. At any rate he did not call attention to it until some time afterwards. Therefore looking at these facts he asked his Worship to say that no case had been shown on which he could inflict the death penalty. Gentlemen,

man of about 40 years of age: a quixotic man. I have seen Brown hit Fell more than one occasion. Once I saw him punching him in the ribs, and another time he hit him with his elbow. Fell often complained of Brown beating him. I have seen Brown stick needles into Fell's nose and another time he filled his pipe with gunpowder. I sometimes said to Brown, "Why don't you take pity on the fellow and give him a pipe?" and he replied that bad to do his work for him. Brown told me that he had been sent to the reformatory for stealing money. I never saw the captain or mates ill-treating the crew. I never saw the captain jump on the deceased back. I don't think him capable of doing it. The Frenchman lost some money once and Brown told me himself that he had stolen it. The first mate was very kind to the Swede and gave him only light work to do. I never heard any of the defendants ill-treat the deceased. The first mate rope-ended him but it would not break a fly. It was only to scare him.

Frederick Adroff—I have heard the evidence given by these men. I have never seen the captain jump on the deceased. I was on deck all day and saw everything that went on. He had done it I must have seen it. The first mate was very considerate and often called him down from aloft. I have had eighteen years' experience of the sea and I do not think the captain is a bad captain. The mates did not treat the crew badly either. In conversations that I had with the Swede, he did not complain so much of the officers as of the conduct of some of the crew—Brown in particular. I remember that a few days before Fell was drowned he told me that Brown had taken his coat away. I do not think it was because the old man was shivering on deck eight or nine hours.

Mr. Wotton again addressed his Worship at some length, emphasising the weakness of the evidence and the general character of the charge against the defendants.

His Worship said that he did not intend to go through the depositions or waste any further time on the case. It was evidently a matter for a jury, if only to decide upon the statements of Brown and the cabin boy and see if either of them was speaking the truth. He therefore committed the defendants for trial, bail being allowed the captain in the sum of \$250 and \$100 for the cases of the two mates.

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**THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

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An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held on the 10th inst. at the offices of the General Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.) for the purpose of passing resolutions for the winding up and transfer of the Company. There were present:—Messrs. B. Layton (Chairman), A. P. Stokes, T. E. Davies, A. Wood, H. L. Dalrymple, E. J. Wheall (Directors), W. Parlane, A. G. Stokes, G. Coxon, T. Perry, Ho Afook, J. Goatos, and Hallward (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—When we met last the 12th August, I informed you that resolutions had been entered into between your directors and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the disposal of the Company's business, and the meeting was adjourned to allow of further time for the consideration of the terms proposed for the reconstruction of the Company. I will lay these before you and I hope you will approve of them. The principle on which the transaction is arranged is that the shareholders in this Company should become shareholders in the new Company and that in exchange for each share which \$55 has been paid they should receive one in a new Company for \$20, of which \$15 should be considered paid up leaving a liability of \$5 per share; holders of fully paid up shares of \$100 each, to receive at the rate of one and a third a fully paid up share of \$20, this being the proportion to which they are entitled. The new Company will consist of 10,000 shares of \$20 each, of which as regards 1,343 shares \$20 will be considered fully paid up, these being distributed among holders of fully paid shares of the old Company as already mentioned; 5,545 of \$20, which \$15 will be considered to have been paid up, leaving a liability of \$5 a share to be called at a future period; 3,112 of \$20 each, which will be issued hereafter by the new company. I now read the draft agreement that is proposed to be adopted by the two Companies, which fully explains the nature of the scheme. This is only a draft but the principle will not be departed from, although there may be some modification in details. [The draft agreement was then read]. Having read this agreement I do not think I need say anything further, for you are all aware from the proceedings of the former meetings of the position of the Company. We are all agreed, I think, that the present course is the best, if indeed it be not the only course to be adopted by this Company. Before putting the resolutions, I shall be glad to hear any remarks that any shareholders present have to make.

No remarks being made,

The CHAIRMAN proposed—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that John Wheall, of Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

Mr. A. G. Stokes seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed—"That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting, and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidator of the one part, and the Hongkong Borneo Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect."

Mr. Goatos seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

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**VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB'S  
AQUATIC SPORTS.**

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FIRST DAY, Friday, September 11th.

The annual aquatic sports of the Victoria Recreation Club took place at the Bath-house on the 11th inst. The afternoon, unfortunately, turned out somewhat rough and disagreeable, and the competitors had to contend with an unpleasant swell on the water, but notwithstanding there was no lack of interest in the different events. Quite a large number of spectators were present, and the Orchestra MacCusse was in attendance.

DIVING FOR OBJECTS (two prizes); first prize presented by C. J. Holliday, Esq. Seven entries.

Frederick (11)	.....	1
F. Lammett (10)	.....	2

Kew succeeded in recovering nine, and Holliday eight.

BOYS' RACE (over 14 and under 17). 2 lengths (Handicap); (two prizes); first prize presented by the Club.

This was a good race, and J. Machado had a close win from L. Almada.

J. Machado	.....	1
L. Almada	.....	2

CHAMPION RACE, 2 lengths, (scratch); (two prizes); first prize presented by H. N. Modell, Esq.

The entries for this race—the leading events were Grimble, Abraham, Stopani, Hayward, and F. Lammett. They got away to a bad start, Stopani leading, closely followed by Grimble. At the turn these two, who maintained an even lead, were abreast of one another, and a fine race back took place. Stopani came in first by 2 secs. Time, 65 secs.

Stopani	.....	1
Grimble	.....	2

RUNNING HEADER FROM MIDDLE SPUR BOARD. (Two Prizes.) First Prize presented by D. Gillies, Esq. Five entries.

Frederick	.....	1
Kennett	.....	2

BREAST STROKE RACE, 3 lengths. (Scratch) (Two Prizes.) First Prize presented by Officers of 1st Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. Six entries.

This was more or less the Champion Race again, with a tight finish at the turn. The

An exciting race. Stopani and Grimbie took neck-and-neck till a few yards from home, when the former gave a spurt and came in first. Time, 11 secs.		
Stopani .....	1	
F. Grimbie .....	2	
<b>BLENFORD RACE; 1 length. (Scratch); two prizes; first Prize presented by the Club.</b>		
Eight entries.		
More than one competitor rubbed shoulders with the supports of the Bath-house, but winners made a comparatively straight course.		
C. Kew .....	1	
F. Lammert .....	2	
<b>SHORT RACE; (for men over 25); 2 lengths. (Scratch); (two Prizes), presented by D. Sassoon, Esq. Three entries.</b>		
This was an easy win for Collingwood. Time, 0' 7 secs.		
<b>SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 12th September.</b>		
The second day's sports of the V.R.C. brought off in wretched weather, heavy falling almost continuously throughout afternoon. Notwithstanding this there a very large attendance, who evinced the keen interest in the various events. The competitors were fairly numerous in each event except in Veterans' Race, which only brought out three. It is, of course, hardly to be expected that there would be a large number of entries for this race, and several who had put their names down changed their minds at the last moment. The arrangements were well carried out as shown by fact that an exceedingly long programme got through smoothly and well up to time; the utmost credit is due to those gentlemen who were entrusted with the carrying out of the arrangements, viz. Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Sampson; the umpires; Mr. R. K. Leighferro; Mr. Collingwood, timekeeper; and H. Manning and M. A. A. Souza, the bathouse sub-committee. The Band of the A. Highlanders was in attendance during the afternoon.		
<b>SOLDIERS' RACE; two lengths. Two prizes.</b>		
Eleven starters.		
Pte. Barclay .....	1	
Pte. Jennings .....	2	
Lee, Corp. Barclay .....	3	
Time, 1 min. 18 secs.		
<b>BAND BOYS' RACE. Two lengths. Two prizes.</b>		
Four starters.		
Smith .....	1	
Taylor .....	2	
<b>SWIM UNDER WATER. Two prizes.</b>		
Prize presented by Mr. E. R. Belilio.		
Entries:—G. Hayward, M. Fredericks, F. Lammert, B. Grimbie.		
Hayward, Lammert, and Kew all managed cover a length on the first essay. Fredericks, however, bettered this record by over a quarter of a length. In the further trials the competitors were unable to reach Fredericks' distance. Hayward obtained second place.		
M. Fredericks (161 ft. 9 in.) .....	1	
G. Hayward (133 ft.) .....	2	
<b>HEADER FROM THE STAGE. Two prizes.</b>		
Prize presented by Mr. J. D. Humphreys.		
Entries:—F. Lammert, F. Grimbie, J. Humphreys, W. Stopani, M. Fredericks, G. Hayward.		
In this competition Lammert and Fredericks tied and a further dive was ordered, which resulted in favour of Lammert.		
F. Lammert .....	1	
M. Fredericks .....	2	
<b>SMALL BOYS' RACE (under 14 years of age). Two lengths. (Handicap.) Two prizes.</b>		
Presented by the Club.		
Miller (scratch) .....	1	
Alves (5 secs.) .....	2	
<b>SHORT RACE. (For men over 25.) (Handicap); 2 lengths; two prizes; first prize presented by Mr. E. R. Belilio.</b>		
Starters:—F. Lammert, E. Abraham, Stopani, J. Humphreys, G. Hayward, F. Grimbie, C. Kew, B. Grimbie.		
Abraham, who received ten seconds, managed to keep his lead to the finish, though he was pressed by Lammert at the last few strokes. Time, 1 min. 22 secs.		
E. Abraham (scratch) .....	1	
G. Hayward (3 secs.) .....	2	
<b>LONG RACE, 8 lengths; (Handicap). Two prizes; first prize presented Mr. F. de Barros.</b>		
In spite of having to concede a good deal to several of the other competitors, Stopani managed to win this event. Time, 6 min. 31 secs.		
W. Stopani .....	1	
H. Kentett .....	2	
<b>PLUNGING. Two prizes; presented by members.</b>		
M. Fredericks (60 ft. 3 in.) .....	1	
E. L. Collingwood (57 ft. 3 in.) .....	2	
<b>CONSOLATION RACE.</b>		
A fine race all the way. Won by a foot.		
H. Humphreys .....	1	
Wilson .....	2	
<b>SOLDIERS' RACE. 4 lengths.</b>		
A very good race. Capital time, 2 min. 35.		
Dodds .....	1	
Lance Corp. Powell .....	2	
Private Deacon .....	3	
<b>PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.</b>		
The presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors in the recent aquatic sports took place on the 14th inst. in the gymnasium of Victoria Recreation Club. Appropriately the occasion the interior of the building been tastefully decorated, the veritable walls being hidden by flags of every nation which in turn were relieved by such attractive tackle as boxing gloves, foils, &c., appearance altogether being exceedingly effective. The numerous and valuable prizes were arranged upon a long table at end, and the remainder of the space large as was, scarcely accommodated the company of visitors who were present, and amongst whom were a number of ladies. Mrs. Stewart-Lockhart graciously presented the trophies, and each fortunate recipient came in for the hearty plaudits of his comrades. At the conclusion the function three hearty cheers were given Mrs. Lockhart accompanied by a magnificent bouquet, three for the other ladies, and, upon the suggestion of the Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, three more for the organizers of the last and most successful sports, especially Manning, Mr. Souza, and Mr. Blaster, felicitously referring to the efforts of the gentlemen Mr. Lockhart thought that Hongkong might congratulate itself upon excellent men it possessed in that important branch of sport. As the company dispersed Mr. Stewart, the Secretary, was also accorded the usual compliment.		
<b>THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB AND MR. FRASER SMITH.</b>		
An extraordinary meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club was held on the 11th inst., business being to decide whether Mr. Stof Fraser Smith should be expelled from the Club. The attendance was a specially large one. H. P. Ryrie occupied the chair.		
Mr. J. J. FANCIE, Q.C., called attention to the presence of reporters. He ventured to suggest, considering the business of the meeting, that this was a private meeting.		
Mr. Fraser Smith said he had the strongest objection to the proceedings of the meeting being open to the public press. If the rules of the Club and the persons who had signed requisition had done anything they were liable of, he was not ashamed of anything, and he insisted on his rights as a member of the Club that another member of the Club should not be allowed to do so.		

When proceedings were being taken for sing him from the club he might not have them published. If, however, the sirs of publicity he could bring forward objection to having the proceedings published hereafter. Therefore Mr. Francois drew the remarks he had made. If the reporters were allowed to remain he would consider the character of Mr. Fraser Smith and then that they had better be careful what they published, because if anything published did not suit Mr. Fraser Smith so that he said there would prevent him from objecting to it afterwards, and if he proceeded the blackguardly way in which he had mentioned—

Mr. SMITH—Order. Mr. Chairman, him to order.

The CHAIRMAN—I think remarks of kind are decidedly out of order.

Mr. SMITH—if Mr. Francois were not such a man as he is I should have responded by words which no doubt he would term blackguardly (cries of "Oh" and "Order.") I am right to complain that what Mr. Francois just said is entirely out of order, and I will, as a matter of right and justice, be called to order.

The CHAIRMAN—I have called him to order. If you wish to have the reporters present I propose it myself.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I am not here member of the Press, I am here as a member the Jockey Club and I simply claim that reporters be admitted because I want no hole or corner proceedings. I appeal to every member that these proceedings should be held public.

The CHAIRMAN—Perhaps you will motion to the meeting to that effect.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I only made my suggestion that these proceedings should be taken private as I thought that Mr. Fraser might not like his remarks made public. If he is desirous of having his remarks made public, of course I withdraw my suggestion. I would, however, take the liberty marking to the reporters that it may be a consideration what occurred at a previous meeting, that if these proceedings are going to be blackguardly as they were, it might be a pity if they were not reported.

The CHAIRMAN—The resolution before meeting is that reporters be admitted.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I second that.

The resolution was put to the meeting carried.

The CLERK OF THE COURSE (Mr. Hough) then read the notice concerning meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, you just heard the resolution read. This was duly proposed and seconded. I have only that I hope that every member present will his mind of anything like animosity towards gentleman whose question of expulsion about to consider. I think that his racing gentleman, entitles him to that. (Hear.) We all know him as a racing man square one, and we all know him, I think, as a square and good sport, and we have nothing against him except in this particular connection. We must keep this in mind, and in what we do we must give him the benefit I think we should remember that, right or wrong, he got into trouble over something not connected with racing. The question is whether this affects his character as a member of this club or not. I think we all divest our minds of anything connected with business and judging his case on its merits, say whether or not he is to continue longer a member of this Club.

Mr. E. MACINTOSH—I quite agree what the Chairman has said about divesting minds of any feeling of animosity, spite, anything of that kind in reference to this matter. Certain gentlemen have signed a requisition that Mr. Fraser Smith be expelled from the Club. That requisition is bad, I believe, the unanimous support of the stewards of the Club. The question before us is whether or not Mr. Fraser Smith is to be expelled from the club. If the resolution carried, well and good, but if this meeting decides that he shall not be so expelled then the men who signed the requisition can only go to the decision of the meeting. I think it necessary to dilate further on the subject, circumstances are all well known, and therefore without another word proposed that Mr. Fraser Smith be expelled from the Club.

Mr. MASTERS—I beg to second the resolution now before the meeting. A great deal has been said about divesting our minds of certain things. I think we should divest our minds in this instance of racing matters altogether and consider the question as to whether Mr. Fraser Smith's conduct has entitled him to be expelled from the Club. Whether or not he is a good sportsman is entirely apart from the question with which we have to deal. You are not dealing with his character as a sportsman but with his private character. I feel as though of the ten gentlemen who signed the requisition upon which this meeting has been called there is not one who has done so from personal feeling, but simply with a view of advancing the interests of the Club.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—Mr. Chairman, I am not going any further. I think it would be a waste of time if we had some assurance from the steward that the proceedings are legal. Rule 40 under which these proceedings are taken was passed at a meeting held on the 21st January last. I was not present at that meeting owing to the "closed" nature of Hongkong justice. I have however been supplied with a report of that meeting by a shorthand writer. I will now give the steward formal notice that I will take advantage of the refusal in any proceedings I shall take. I would like to ask, while dealing with this question, whether the stewards think that this has a retrospective effect. On the 21st January following, so that my offence, or rather offence, happened months before this was passed. I should like to be informed by the stewards or their legal representative whether you are justified in proceeding with this motion. I say you are not, but with a view of settling the whole matter, I will propose an adjournment of this meeting for a week.

The CHAIRMAN—if the rule is not retrospective you have a very good case. I may say, however, that we have taken legal advice on the point, although I don't place much confidence in lawyers myself.

Mr. SMITH—Then I ask why should we be attacking each other's characters not have satisfied yourselves on the point?

Mr. MASTERS—This is not the place to discuss all points. That is for the decision of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. ("Hear, hear, and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—But they have not agreed.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I propose that this meeting be adjourned for a week. I do come here to curry favour with any one. I want to ask for justice. I appeal to every Englishman, and German present for justice I will have. If I cannot get it through your generosity, then I will get it through the Courts of law. A week's adjournment can cause any harm. It will only enable me to talk to every one of you stewards in the same position as I am now in. (Order, order).

The CHAIRMAN—Do not offer any threats to Mr. Fraser Smith.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—Wait a minute, sir, I don't know what I refer to. I want to take the question of whether the rules of a properly constituted club can be made retrospective. I can get no answer now, I will to-morrow. (Interruption). I want no impudence from one. I claim your protection. Mr. Chairman from the satellites of Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Order, order).

The CHAIRMAN—I think Mr. Fraser Smith you are going too far.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I beg your pardon Chairman, I claim your protection. I have now to ask that my motion for an adjournment be put to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—You must get somebody to second your motion.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—Wait a minute, sir, I do not know what I refer to. I want to take the question of whether the rules of a properly constituted club can be made retrospective. I can get no answer now, I will to-morrow. (Interruption). I want no impudence from one. I claim your protection. Mr. Chairman from the satellites of Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Order, order).

expel—like to was de- card no- plished with- ever, d, con- Smith, as to they nothing em ob- ded in com- I call that old a men- black- have a is has think. would be order. I shall as a ber of re- port- e-and- ember ed in put, a question taken in Smith public. marks resolu- of re- as well. meet- o b as s well. re the ing and T. F. g, the have will be to say divest- rs the we are record, hear), and a a fair nothing ection. atever of it. tly or thing before as a should l with on its ue any e with ng our ife or so this nt it th be cition of the ore us to be ion is deciles gentle- y bow it an- as the J. will e that Inh. lution s been certain minis other or not him to not he m the We are tzman asured be re- called personal being before s well. s that which me st- is not 'cock- asked g but I by the ards of that should matter. rule 20th sent 27th alleg- ed by whe- n this con- waste il you decide f the near' always. this o not I only man- ce and rough in the do no place cition ureate r, you t the pperly. If w. I wing. in any- rman, & Co. mitb. , Mr. e only ment dy to .

of a libel on Bandmann and have remain 10 years a member of the race club w stain of that conviction on my character one said a word.

Mr. FRANCIS—So many gentlemen newspaper profession have been convicted that the offence has come to be the very trivial thing and the gentleman convicted may not suffer in the estimation of friends. But when a man is convicted of a thoroughly dishonourable attempt to ruin another man's character by bringing against one of the foulest charges that can be brought the character of the offence for which the son is convicted and imprisoned is very ill indeed. A conviction for such a crime certainly in my opinion and I hope the opinion of every one present—units for the society of gentleman. (Applause.) The question is not whether the affected was convicted in November or was lying in prison in January, but the taint of the taint on his character there to the present day. I do not think any court would hold the application of this rule in such a case as being retrospective. Any voluntary association of this description would be perfectly justified in expelling Fraser Smith, and what this rule connot the power to expel the man but the by which he may be expelled. Now, I consulted, I advised the Stewards not the motion of what took place at the meeting because—those who were present meeting will well remember—of the extraordinary and scandalous conduct of Mr. Smith's friend and colleague Mr. Master (order, order).

Mr. MACLEAN claimed the protection of the Chairman.

Mr. SMITH said he objected to being responsible for the action or speech of his colleague, although he was proud to call No one but a low blackguard of the type Francis would seek to do such a thing, should be perfectly willing to meet Mr. outside on his own terms.

Mr. FRANCIS—I do not ask to hold Fraser Smith responsible for what his friend and never said anything of the sort. This meeting is called, not for the purpose of discussing the legality of rule 40, but to pass on to pass the resolution proposed by Mackintosh. It is not competent to consider any particular or general way whether it was legally passed or not. It was properly called meeting of the Club and adjourned at another. Mr. Fraser Smith and his were both present at the confirmatory meeting and neither of them held up their hands against it.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I protested. I showed to the Chairman to produce the minutes of the meeting. The remarks of the learned are utter rubbish.

The CHAIRMAN—I must really call order Mr. Fraser Smith.

The motion for the adjournment of the meeting was then put. The proposer and seconder only voted for it and the motion was consequently declared lost.

Mr. FRASER SMITH said that since they had to fight, they would fight. I will now tell the names of those who have signed this petition for my expulsion. Shortly after the last meeting Mr. Master was particularly endeavouring to get members' names to a resolution to expel me from the Club because I had been convicted, wrongfully convicted, of a misdemeanour. It took this energetic effort to public sewers—

Mr. H. J. Scott protested.

Mr. FRASER SMITH said he must obtain the Chairman's protection from Mr. Scott's interference. It took Mr. Master from the beginning of February to the end of May to get signatures to expel him from the Club. If I had been really guilty of any offence there would have been no difficulty in getting signatures. The whole of the signatures he did not name who had ever done anything was in the way of racing.

The CHAIRMAN—What about Mr. Mac-

Mr. FRASER SMITH—Mr. Master actually had to go to our lawyer friend to get three members to fill up his list because his petition is sent in to the Stewards. I am sorry that Mr. Mackintosh, who proposed the resolution, and Mr. Mas or, who seconded it, did not think fit to inform this meeting in what way my offence has been injurious to the interest, welfare, good order or credit of the Club, when I was convicted by a majority in a jury of seven against the evidence against the judge's summing up. What I was convicted of—of banditry, on the advice of a solicitor, a paper to the Protector of Children in this colony, saying, "It is my duty to show this paper to you to do with it as you please." From that date to the finish I swear to Heaven I knew nothing of what was stated. I have documents to clearly prove what I stated. I think it is dishonest and dishonest now when I have in the Supreme Court where I swear I shall vindicate my character. I take the present action against me. These men brag of their manliness and fairplay. Fairplay is there in dragging me up here, trying to ruin my character at a time when I am heaven and earth to vindicate myself. Going to Australia for the express of bringing evidence. If that is fairplay, then I blush for Englishmen. I now proceed to deal with those who have signed this petition. With regard to Mr. Mackintosh's business career that were injurious as what I have been accused of. (order.) My own personal character is assailed. I am entitled to deal with the character of the petitioners, and I mean to do it.

Mr. FRANCIS—If Mr. Fraser Smith continues on his present line of personal attack I will see that he be no longer heard and that the petition be put to the meeting again, con-

Mr. Fraser Smith then left the meeting.

The resolution "that Mr. Robert Smith be expelled from the Hongkong Club" was then put to the meeting again, con-

## THE ANTI-FOREIGN DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

### THE ICHANG RIOT.

(FROM AN EYE-WITNESS AND SURVIVOR.)

For several months a riot at Ichang had been feared by those having access to reliable information, yet at 0.30 p.m. on Wednesday 2nd September, it came like a thunderbolt in a clear sky, taking the most wary by surprise and the programme was carried out with thoroughness and dispatch which are almost unprecedented. There was no indication of danger until the signal of attack was given in twenty minutes all was over. Nothing was left to chance; everything was carefully planned and in no sense can the Ichang riot be attributed to popular excitement or the rash act of a ropey. The pretext for collecting a crowd was ingeniously devised. On Tuesday, 1st September, a child was brought to the Roman Catholic Convent, and the ordinary papers were signed making it over to the Sisters. This was represented to be a girl (only girls were received at the Convent), and when it was discovered to be a boy, the circumstances caused some uneasiness. On Wednesday morning the Convent appeared at the Convent declaring the child had been stolen, and saying it was dead. In due course the child was produced and delivered to the claimants. Meanwhile a crowd had collected, but nothing serious was sus- pected, although, as was proper under the circumstances, information was sent to the Magistrate. The ringleaders had also gone clamouring among the crowd, collecting the drags of the city went along. Instead of shutting the doors and keeping all parties concerned in restraint until the case was investigated, the Magistrate with his runners and bodyguards proceeded to the Convent, taking the crowd with him along with him. The military mandant of the rank of Chentai, was on the scene with a large number of soldiers, some show was made of protecting the



